

Health professions school means any accredited school of medicine, dentistry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, optometry, podiatric medicine, veterinary medicine, public health, and chiropractic or graduate programs in health administration, or graduate programs in clinical psychology, as defined in section 799(1) (A), (B), (C), and (D) of the Act and as accredited in section 799(1)(E) of the Act.

Minority means an individual whose race/ethnicity is classified as American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, Black, or Hispanic.

Nonprofit refers to the status of an entity which is a corporation or association, or is owned and operated by one or more corporations or associations no part of the net earnings of which inures, or may lawfully inure, to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

Secretary means the Secretary of Health and Human Services and any other officer or employee of the Department of Health and Human Services to whom the authority involved has been delegated.

State means, in addition to the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia.

[54 FR 28067, July 5, 1989, as amended at 57 FR 45740, Oct. 5, 1992; 61 FR 6126, Feb. 16, 1996]

§ 57.2103 Who is eligible to apply for a grant?

A health professions school described in section 799(1) (A), (B), (C), and (D) of the Act which has received support under section 788B (Advanced Financial Distress Assistance) of the Act for Fiscal Year 1987, may apply for a grant under this subpart. Each eligible applicant desiring a grant under this subpart shall submit an application in the form and at the time the Secretary may prescribe.

[54 FR 28067, July 5, 1989, as amended at 57 FR 45740, Oct. 5, 1992; 61 FR 6126, Feb. 16, 1996]

§ 57.2104 Project requirements.

(a) The Secretary will award grants to meet the cost of carrying out three or more of the following six purposes, one of which must be the purpose provided in paragraph (a)(1) of this section:

(1) Develop a plan to achieve institutional improvements, including financial independence, to enable such school to support programs of excellence in health professions education for minority individuals. This plan must be submitted within 6 months of the date of grant award;

(2) Improve the capacity of such school to recruit and retain faculty;

(3) Provide improved access to the library and information resources of such school;

(4) Establish, strengthen, or expand programs to enhance the academic performance of students in such school;

(5) Establish, strengthen, or expand programs to increase the number and quality of applicants for admission to such school. Activities designed to increase the number and quality of applicants to these schools may not be offered to students prior to the ninth grade; and

(6) Develop curricula and carry out faculty training programs in order to enable such school to become, for the Nation's health care providers, a resource with respect to the health problems of minority communities, such as higher infant mortality rates and higher incidences of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

(b) Each project must evaluate its program based on the evaluation plan provided in the grant application.

§ 57.2105 How will applications be evaluated?

(a) As required by section 798(a) of the Act, each application for a grant under this subpart shall be submitted to a peer review group, composed principally of non-Federal experts, for an evaluation of the merits of the proposals made in the application. The Secretary may not approve such an application unless a peer review group has recommended the application for approval. The Secretary will decide which applications to approve by considering, among other factors:

§ 57.2106

42 CFR Ch. I (10–1–99 Edition)

(1) The degree to which the applicant can arrange to continue the proposed project beyond the federally funded project period;

(2) The degree to which the proposed project meets three or more of the purposes as described in § 57.2104;

(3) The relationship of the objectives of the proposed project to the goals of the plan that will be developed pursuant to § 57.2104(a)(1);

(4) The administration and managerial ability of the applicant to carry out the project in a cost effective manner;

(5) The adequacy of the staff and faculty to carry out the program;

(6) The soundness of the budget for assuring effective utilization of grant funds, and the proportion of total program funds which come from non-federal sources and the degree to which they are projected to increase over the grant period;

(7) The number of individuals who can be expected to benefit from the project; and

(8) The overall impact the project will have on strengthening the school's capacity to train minority health professionals and increase the supply of minority health professionals available to serve minority populations in underserved areas.

(b) In determining the funding of applications approved under paragraph (a) of this section, the Secretary will consider any special factors relating to national needs as the Secretary may from time to time announce in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[38 FR 20447, Aug. 1, 1973, as amended at 61 FR 6126, Feb. 16, 1996]

§ 57.2106 How long does grant support last?

(a) The notice of grant award specifies the length of time the Secretary intends to support the project without requiring the project to recompete for funds. This period, called the project period, will not exceed 3 years.

(b) Generally, the grant will initially be funded for 1 year, and subsequent continuation awards will also be for 1 year at a time. Decisions regarding the continuation awards and the funding levels of these awards will be made after consideration of such factors as

the grantee's progress, including the degree that the projected portion of non-federal funds supporting the project has been met, and management practices, the existence of legislative authority, and the availability of funds. In all cases, continuation awards require a determination by the Secretary that continued funding is in the best interest of the Federal Government.

(c) Neither the approval of any application nor the award of any grant shall commit or obligate the United States in any way to make any additional, supplemental, continuation, or other award with respect to any approved application or portion of an approved application. For continuation support, grantees must make separate application at such times and in such a form as the Secretary may prescribe.

§ 57.2107 For what purposes may grant funds be spent?

(a) A grantee shall only spend funds it receives under this subpart according to the approved application and budget, the authorizing legislation, terms and conditions of the grant award, applicable cost principles specified in subpart Q of 45 CFR part 74, and these regulations.

(b) Any balance of federally obligated grant funds remaining unobligated by the grantee at the end of a budget period may be carried forward provided specific approval is granted by the Secretary. If at any time during a budget period it becomes apparent to the Secretary that the amount of Federal funds awarded and available to the grantee for that period, including any unobligated balance carried forward from prior periods, exceeds the grantee's needs for the period, the Secretary may adjust the amounts awarded by withdrawing the excess. A budget period is an interval of time (usually 12 months) into which the project period is divided for funding and reporting purposes.

(c) The grantee may spend grant funds to pay individual participants in the program a per diem when the grantee determines that—

(1) The training program requires the individual to establish a temporary new residence;